

THE GLEICHEN CALL



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GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY JUNE 20, 1945

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RESERVE ARMY WILL ALWAYS BE NECESSARY

Military Liasist No. 13 sends out the following information to all members of the Reserve Army for which Gleichen is the headquarters for this district:

No doubt during the past few weeks you have been asking yourself a rather important question, namely: "Is it worth while carrying on my training with the reserve army? Are there any arguments or reasons why we should not go on?"

First there seems to be an idea current among the people of Canada that the war is over. Let us not forget that we still have a very healthy war on our hands, in which we, as Canadians, have hardly begun to fight as yet. This is a war, too, against an enemy even more fanatical and if possible even a little tougher than the Germans. No reason there for slackening our efforts.

Next, some of you are saying you merely carried on till the men over seas came back, to take over. Men are returning now, but are they able or ready, to step in and take over? Not yet, they are all busy getting re-established, or are recovering from disabilities. Very few of them will be joining you over for a year or two yet and your job is to carry the Reserve Army on.

Another question that many of you have asked is, "Is the Reserve Army needed now?" The reply is that the Reserve Army is the old N.P.A.M., better equipped, better trained than the N.P.A.M. ever had, and the chance of being discharged, but when the general opinion was that any defence force was unnecessary. No, it carried on, in spite of the fact that it was active opposition, to become the foundation of the Canadian Army overseas.

If the N.P.A.M. had not carried on it is doubtful if a Canadian Army would have been able to mobilize in 1942 and later to become the backbone of the Defence of Great Britain during the hectic days preceding, and following Dunkerque.

Do not think that the need for home defence has passed, the country still needs you.

Whatever form the defence force take after the war there is no doubt at all that the Reserve Army will still be the mainstay of it and you will have helped keep it going in the days of the war, must still sacrifice your leisure time till you can hand over to younger men, knowing they will carry on.

It isn't the guns and armaments! Nor the funds that they can pay. But the close co-operation. That makes them win the day. It isn't the individual. Nor the army as a whole. But the close co-operation. Of every blooming soul.

Your part has been to carry on at home while others fight overseas. Part of their job is over, yours still goes on. Don't spoil the job by quitting just a little too soon.

SCHOOL NOTES

HISTORY OF GLEICHEN HIGH SCHOOL

BY ETHEL BATES

I write this essay on the history of our school to let the outside world know what has taken place in the past fifty-nine years of Gleichen school history.

The first school in Gleichen was opened in 1886, in the building which is now W. B. Bates' residence. The other school used with this one was owned by its present site and is now our P. T. Hall. Our present school, started in the autumn of 1909 was built in 1908.

Since school started, then, there have been thirteen principals, Messrs. Cronkite, for two years, Best, Coffey and Dyer, for three years between them, McKay for eight years, Potlitz for two years, Matheson two years, Potlitz again for another year, Brewster for two years, Brodner for one year, Gorvett for eleven years, and for four years and Wright, two years.

Although our school was commenced in 1907 it has since been repaired and seen many happy school days. A new water system was added two years ago.

Until 1930 only grade eleven was taught and there was only one teacher in high school. In 1930 grade twelve was added and another teacher, also.

Gleichen school has held many successful sports meets and has always taken an active interest in

sports. Many good times have been had at school and will always be remembered as "Happy Gleichen School Days" for all those who have attended.

Some day very soon, when V-J Day arrives we hope to have as large a roll call in G.H.S. as we had before the war. This war has called to the majority of our students to perform their duties for their country. We hope to see their smiling faces back in their old places, again.

BY PAULINE SUTERMEISTER

Well folks, at last the financial committee of the Booth Group have provided us with a financial statement. The May 31st Sports Day was quite successful for the G.H.S. The total finances taken in was \$77.10. Bills amounted to \$41.74. A \$35.36 donation to the Board of Trade was made for use toward the new swimming pool. Hence the profits were \$35.36, which will be used in repairing our battered P.T. hall.

Attendance at school on June 6th was at an all time low. Isn't that strange?

OBITUARY

Walter Joseph McLaughlin, 60 well-known rancher in this district and former Western Canada steer roping champion died in Calgary last week.

He was born in Ottawa and came to Calgary with his parents in 1887. In 1892 he started ranching south of Gleichen with his father.

Mr. McLaughlin helped to promote the stampede held in Gleichen in 1913 and owned the most famous bucking horse in western Canada. This animal did his bucking in an area about 20 square feet and as clever as he was no man could stay on his back at least while Walter owned him, since he would not permit him to be ridden. There was a day, Fox changed hands for a fancy game and the new owner permitted him to be ridden twice one afternoon. So hard did Fox work that he cracked a hoof and then for the first time in his life was thrown to a standstill. Thereafter Fox faded from the limelight for he never did recover from his injury.

Mr. McLaughlin retired from the ranching business years ago and moved to Calgary where he became a crop reporter with the C.P.R. The funeral took place Friday and burial was made in the family plot in the Calgary cemetery.

SAVING FOR A SUNNY DAY

Our grandfathers used to haphazardly saving for a rainy day, but since the war broke out Canadians have been saving for a sunny day to the tune of nearly five billion dollars. This does not include the last Victory Loan. In terms of small money like ours, this means that there is \$375 in bonds, bank deposits and plain folding money for every man, woman and child in the Dominion. That is what Canadians are saving for a sunny day.

The greatest percentage of these savings, too, is held by people with modest incomes. The fellow in overalls and shiny pants, the little woman in a print housedress, the young girl putting her bit away until Bill comes home.

Graham Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada, says that the working man of Canada has more savings now than he ever had since his father's time. The Atlantic is a windmill, and began to clear his farm and fight Indians.

The lads overseas are looking westward again. Across the long miles their dreams are getting better all the time. While they have been away the girl friend has been keeping tabs on prices and she knows down to the last cent, what it will cost them to get a start. She knows that with her savings and Bill's gratuity they can begin a new life without the handicap of debt to keep them down for years. With careful planning and spending there'll begin life free of debt—that's the big thing—free of debt.

The cost of living rose steadily for two years after the 1918 armistice and Canada was swept by a mad wave of inflation. The crash came in 1921 when there were more than 5,000 bankrupt failures and thousands of people tramped the streets looking for jobs that did not exist.

Soldiers returning from this war will not face that. The cost of living has risen only a scant 17.7 percent as compared with 191 percent we had after World War I. Our main job is to maintain our low cost of living in order to preserve the things the boys have fought for.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS OF THE TOWN AND DISTRICT

The Cluny sports day, held last Friday, was well attended by people from all over the district.

Alberta, Sunday to attend to the funeral, Mr. and Mrs. Kipp went to Huxley, Gr. of the late's brother who, was killed a few days previously when a train struck the car he was driving.

Wm. Schmidt has been busy during the past week tearing down and salvaging the lumber from the old Devlueke Lumber Company lumber shed. He will use the lumber to build a large workshop at the rear of his present premises.

Early in the war a team of civil servants was sent out by the British Ministry of Economic Warfare to scout shops for mouth-organs. This was not because of a ministerial urge for music, but to help plan the bombing offensive in Europe. Mouth-organs used to come from Bavarian factories which had been turned over to aircraft production, and on each one was embossed an aerial picture of the plant where it was made. As a result of this planning, 140 Bavarian aircraft factories are now lying in ruins.

Sgt. Major Walter Bogstie and wife arrived from Nova Scotia to visit the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Bogstie. On Friday they will leave for Vancouver where they will make their future home.

Now that our men are coming back from overseas in considerable number, people spend a lot of time trying to figure out what their battle patches are. There are two kinds, rectangular for divisions and diamond shaped for corps. The rectangular ones are red for the First Canadian Infantry Division; dark blue for the Second and light blue for the Third, and green for the Fourth. The Fifth Canadian Division has maroon patches.

The diamond shaped patches are black with a horizontal red strip for the First Canadian Armoured Brigade, and black with a blue strip for the Second Canadian Armoured Brigade. Canadian military staff personnel in London wear a black circular patch with a gold border and a gold maple leaf inset. Some veterans are wearing British Army patches of the 51st Army Group. One is a red shield with a blue cross inset, and the other red and blue patch with crossed swords worn by headquarters personnel of the 51st Army Group.

After almost every great war in history, efforts have been made by the nations which won the wars to set up leagues to maintain peace in the world forever after. None of these efforts ever succeeded for a very simple reason, because the leagues never tried to identify the causes of most wars, and never tried to eliminate those causes. So the causes of war continued to exist and eventually brought on another struggle. One of the main causes has been that of insufficient food for overseas people and only too often the reason of these insufficiencies has been because the countries which had surpluses failed to accept the money of those who lived in other countries and who were suffering from lack of food, and this money in the long run consists of the goods and commodities made by these hungry people who live in such other countries. Tariffs which curtail the importation of the goods of foreign people are it is thought by many, the true underlying causes of most modern wars. The tearing down of trade barriers and the institution of something approaching international free trade would to a large extent ensure the peace of the world to all the efforts that can be made by groups of great powers to ensure peace by force alone.

Time lost due to strikes in the first four months of 1945 dropped by 60 percent for the same period last year, according to a report by the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding workers with a time loss of 72,000 days as compared with 87,000 days involving 32,875 workers and a time loss of 128,274 man days for the same period last year. At the end of April no strikes were reported.

During the war with Germany, over 100 vessels formerly used only on Canada's great inland waterways plied the Atlantic run. At least 29 of these freighters were torpedoed and sunk.



CANADA THEIR NEW HOME: W. Garfield Weston, Canadian-born member of the British Empire Lumber Company limited, who devoted all his time to his extensive business and paper interests in Canada, was enroute to his new home in Vancouver with his wife and five of their nine children on the Canadian Pacific

Railway's transcontinental Dominion when this picture was taken. The two older Weston girls went on to Toronto, their father's home, to visit after the family arrived in Montreal by freighter. Still in England are the two older boys, one serving on a Canadian Navy corvette and the other at Oxford waiting his call.

A farmer's wife near Melwood had the distinction of being the 11,000th person x-rayed by the Alberta Tuberculosis Association's mobile chest x-ray unit. Over four thousand people were found to have active or inactive tuberculosis. Other abnormalities to the number of almost 4,000 chest x-rays taken just about every condition to be found in the chest. Evidence of pleurisy, rib fractures, enlarged glands, etc., have been found, as well as heart conditions of various kinds, tumors abscesses, silicosis, scolirosis and many other abnormal conditions. A woman in Edmonton had her heart on the wrong side, and another in Calgary had a heart so large it covered most of the x-ray plate. A large number of active cases found early in the campaign have already completed their cures at the sanatorium and have returned to their homes. The Alberta department of health operates the two units, which were bought by the A.T.A. and local seal committees, out of proceeds of the Christmas Seal campaign.

Since the beginning of the war, the cost of living has risen in Canada about 18 percent, as compared to 98 percent in World War I.



"Here comes our cheque Mummy!"

All over Canada, in cities, towns, villages and on farms, hundreds of thousands of men and women watch for the post-man to bring dependents' allowance cheques as other people look for pay days. They are people of all ages whose bread-winners are away on active service. They include returned men not yet back in civil life.

And soon there will be hundreds of thousands more back from the war. They will receive cheques to help them buy civilian clothes, to go to college, to get technical or vocational training, to start in business for themselves, or to set up as farmers or fishermen.

The banks have to be prepared to cash all official cheques for these and a dozen other purposes—and to do so anywhere in Canada without charge. In fact, the banks supply Canada with the nationwide machinery to facilitate a grateful country's plans for restoring service men and women to civilian life.

This is a tremendous task. It will entail a vast amount of bookkeeping. But you can be sure that your banks will take it in their stride without impairing regular banking service.

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Consult our agent now regarding your marketing problems and obtain your new permit.

Investigate our Agricultural Service.
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Volunteers for the Pacific who preceded to the Far Eastern theatre of operations will receive extra pay. The rate varies from 30c a day for a private (25c for a OWAC private) to 65c for a Warrant Officer, Class 1 (50c for a OWAC of the same rank) 75c and 60c for lieutenants and \$1.00 and 80c for officers of field rank and higher—that is to say, majors or better.

letter.

An interdepartmental committee to co-ordinate housing activities in Canada has been formed, and this committee is instructed to promote the maximum co-ordination between departments and agencies concerned to overcome shortages of building and labor.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS HELP RED CROSS FUNDS

A total of \$1,784,259 has been contributed to the Canadian Red Cross Society between May, 1943, and April 1945, from the earnings of conscientious objectors in Canada. Some 17,700 conscientious objectors or alternative service workers as they are known officially, have been employed in agriculture and other industries of high priority in place of service with the armed forces. Of this number some 70 per cent are engaged in agriculture, while munitions, food processing, quarrying and hospital work have engaged the rest.

Conscientious objectors have willingly undertaken heavy and difficult work during the war. Their services have been available at several periods when critical situations developed due to labor shortages. As an example of this, some 75 conscientious objectors were employed at the head of the lakes in loading and unloading grain cars at a time when a serious congestion was developing.

Canadian conscientious objectors are almost entirely comprised of religious communities and groups for whom military service or the bearing of arms is strictly against religious conviction. In some cases, these religious groups are relatively ancient, as for example the Mennonites, Doukhobors, Hutterites, Plymouth Brethren and Seventh Day Adventists. The

Jehovah's Witnesses are a later group included, and they serve mainly in alternative service work camps because of their refusal to abide by alternative service regulations. Of the distribution of conscientious objectors Alberta has 1,157, Saskatchewan 2,320 and H.C. 1,611.

Canadian procedure of dealing with these people has been unique, and has been accepted in the U. S. and elsewhere as a very advanced way of handling the problem. Broadly speaking the Canadian policy has been to place conscientious objectors in high priority work according to their ability, while at the same time deducting a portion of their earnings for the Red Cross. The workers themselves are pleased that their contributions are being thus allocated, and feel that they are participating more closely in the sacrifices of their fellow Canadians in the front lines.

MEMORIAL CARD

In loving memory of Mr. Lawrence R. Thorburn who died June 23rd, 1944, while serving Canada in France.

Ever remembered by his father, mother, sisters and brothers.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

Sunday, June 24th,
Morning Prayer 1 a.m.

The 300th anniversary of the founding of Montreal, Canada's largest city and one of the world's greatest inland seaports, is being celebrated this year.

Town & District

Russell Hampton of Calgary spent the weekend in town visiting his father S. Hampton.

Mrs. Schelle entertained on Friday to a miscellaneous shower in honor of Mrs. Jack Hamar.

Mrs. M. Marshall and daughter Ann of Olds, Mrs. Goldsmith and daughters of Clancy, Sgt. Goldsmith of Ottawa, Bill Goldsmith of Bassano, were guests at the home of Mrs. Walters during the past week.

Laurier Brown arrived in town the middle of last week to visit his numerous friends. He has been living in Calgary for sometime past.

We have been having so many showers of rain of late that little bit is any irrigation water is being used in town. After so much cold and cloudy weather the gardens and lawns are beginning to have a splendid appearance.

Cpl. Jack Lester, famous Gleichen fisherman, now with the armed forces at the prisoner of war camp at Medicine Hat spent several days in town this week visiting relatives and friends.

Increase in beet sugar production in Canada would not add any appreciable amount to the stock of sugar available to Canadian consumers, officials point out, commenting on the suggestion made in some quarters that a cut in the Canadian sugar ration might have been avoided by the Canadian acreage in sugar beets. The world supply of sugar has been pooled under an agreement between Britain, Canada and the United States. Given an allotment on the same per capita basis as the other two countries, Canada is allowed five percent of the world's sugar in the world, lower now than in previous years, this increase would have to be shared with other nations drawing from the sugar pool.

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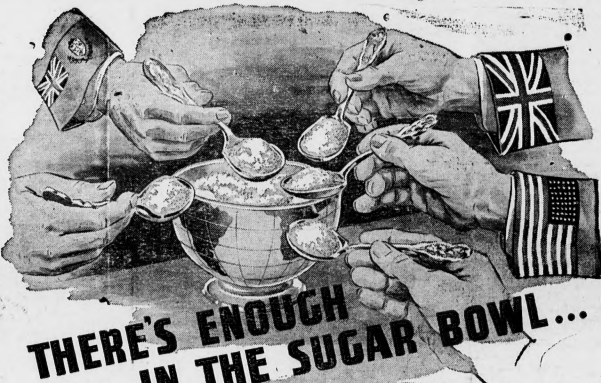
LAST CHANCE TO WIN

Year-Round home at Sylvan Lake, popular Alberta summer resort. One block from lake and business section. Screened front and back verandas. Furnishings include chesterfield suite and electric washer. You can holiday there for the summer and get good rent for the house the rest of the year. Draw July 25th. Tickets, 3 for dollar, or get 3 free for selling a book.

Write to Kinsmen Club, Rocky Mountain House, Alberta.

Consequently, Canada's share would be very small, possibly 1-50 of a pound, per person, per year. The Nascope famous Hudson's Bay steamship which carries supplies to Arctic outposts every year, will leave again July 7th for her annual patrol. In command, as he has been for 30 years, will be Captain T. F. Smellie, C.B.R. But next year there will be a change, for Captain Smellie is planning to retire after he brings the vessel back to port. The Winnipeg-born ship's master has captained the Nascope through two wars with out incident. During the winters of 1917, 1918 and 1919 he ran the Nascope between Murmansk and Archangel.

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We Canadians, together with the citizens of the United States and Great Britain, will eat less sugar during the balance of 1945.

To meet our own needs and the urgent requirements of our Allies and the liberated countries, our share of the reduction must total nearly 200,000,000 pounds of sugar during the rest of the year.

To assure fair distribution of what is left, the sugar ration is to be cut by five

pounds during the next seven months by reducing the monthly allotment to one pound in June, July, August, October and December. In September and November, the allowance will remain unchanged at two pounds.

The ten pound sugar allotment for home canning, represented by twenty extra preserves coupons, remains unchanged. Two regular preserves coupons will continue to be valid each month.

ANSWERS TO YOUR QUESTIONS ABOUT SUGAR

Q. How does Canada get its share of world sugar supplies?

A. World stocks are pooled by the Combined Food Board of the United Nations which allocate sugar to Canada, United States and Great Britain on a uniform per capita basis.

Q. Where does the rest of the world sugar supply go?

A. To other claimants, including liberated areas, European, Australia, Russia, the Middle East, New Zealand and other sugar-importing countries. Approximately one-half of this total is destined for liberated areas.

Q. Is there less sugar in the world today?

A. Yes. Because needs are up and production is down, world sugar stocks reached a new low at the beginning of 1945. By the end of the year, they will be down again, this time to a dangerous minimum.



Q. Why is there more demand for sugar?

A. The rising demand largely reflects the needs of liberated areas.

Q. Why is there less production?

A. World sugar output is lower for three reasons:
1. Enemy occupation of some sources such as Java and the Philippines. Java, of course, is still in Japanese hands and, although the Philippines are liberated, production is not expected to be restored until late in 1946.

2. Other export countries have experienced serious shortages of labour and fertilizer.
3. Record drought conditions and hurricanes have also cut into production in the important West Indian area.

INDUSTRIAL AND QUOTA USERS WILL ALSO GET LESS

Effective July 1, 1945, sugar made available to industrial users, such as baker, candy, and jam and wine manufacturers, will again be reduced. A further cut is also being made in the allotment to quota users, such as public eating places, while similar reductions are being made by the Armed Forces in the sugar quotas for service personnel.

RATION ADMINISTRATION

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

SUGAR IS SCARCE - USE IT SPARINGLY

THIS ...

NO TIME TO CUT YOUR INCOME

The interest on your bonds adds to your income ... keep them earning for you as long as you can.

HOLD YOUR BONDS

A Suggestion by the

BREWING INDUSTRY OF ALBERTA

A Grain Marketing Service ...

See your A. P. Agent for grain marketing and agricultural information.

The Alberta Pacific Grain Co. (1945)

